982/1

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAR 16 1982

U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services | Social Security Administration | Office of Policy | Office of Research and Statistics

research and statistics note

NOTE NO. 1
FEBRUARY 25, 1982

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES WITH REPRESENTATIVE PAYEES, 1978*

Normally, Social Security benefits are paid directly to the persons entitled to them. In those instances, however, where beneficiaries are determined to be incapable of managing their benefits themselves, the Social Security Administration (SSA) selects representative payees for them. Benefits are paid directly to the representative payee who, in turn, is expected to use them in the best interests of the beneficiary involved. In some instances, payees may be required to account to SSA on how the benefit has been handled.

This note presents data on the number and characteristics of persons receiving Old- ge, Survivors, or Disability Insurance benefits (OASDI) as of December 31, 1978, who had a payee designated by SSA. Individuals entitled only to Supplemental Security Income are not included.

Recent Trends

At the end of 1978, there were about 4.6 million Social Security beneficiaries with a representative payee[1] (table A). This represents a decline of about 42,000 from that recorded in 1976[2] and the first decrease since SSA began tabulating this series in 1963. A drop of about 112,000 in the number of children under age 18 with a representative payee more than offsets substantial increases in the number of retired-worker, disabled-worker, and childhood disability beneficiaries with a payee. This downturn in the number of minor children can be traced to the end of the post-World War II baby boom. (Live births peaked in their 18th birthday in 1975. Thus, while the number of retired, disabled, and deceased workers has been rising, the total number of their minor children has been decreasing.

This decline also accounted for the drop in the proportion of all Social Security beneficiaries who had a payee. In 1976, 14.3 percent had a representative payee. Two years later, only 13.5 percent did. Given the number of beneficiaries involved, this is a rather sizeable decrease.

The decline in the overall percentage of Social Security beneficiaries with a representative payee tends to hide the fact that this proportion has been increasing for most benefit categories considered separately. Between 1976 and 1978, it rose slightly from 7.3 to 7.6 percent for disabled workers and from 6.8 to 6.9 percent for disabled widows and widowers. The proportion for nondisabled widows and widowers moved up marginally from 1.8 percent in 1976 to 1.9 percent in 1978, while for retired workers it remained at 1.1 percent. Given the large number of retired workers and the small percentage who have a payee, yearly changes tend to be rather limited. Were it not for the conversion, or transfer, of disabled workers to the retirement rolls at age 65, this figure would be even smaller. For example, the percentage for wives and husbands, a benefit category somewhat more comparable with nondisabled retired workers, was only 0.4 percent in both 1976 and 1978.

In general, disabled beneficiaries were much more likely to have a representative payee than were other groups. Among the nondisabled, only special age-72

*Frederick L. Cone, Division of Disability Studies.

[1]The master beneficiary record, from which the data in this publication are drawn, did not in 1978 differentiate certain students aged 18-22 with a representative payee from those paid directly. Therefore, students, relatively few of whom have a representative payee, have been excluded from this note.

[2]Representative payee data are not available for 1977. For comparative purposes, 1976 data will be used in many instances in which 1977 data would have been employed. For detailed data for 1976, see Frederick L. Cone, "Social Security Beneficiaries with Representative Payees, 1976," Research and Statistics Note No. 7, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, August 23, 1979.

HE 3.28/2:

TABLE A.—Number of Social Security beneficiaries and number and percent with representative payees, by kind of beneficiary, 1976 and 1978

Kind of beneficiary	1976 Total[1]	1976 Beneficiaries with representative payees		1978 Total[1]	1978 Beneficiaries with representative payees	
		Number[1]	Percent		Number[1]	Percent
Total	32,185,971	4,607,726	14.3	33,768,851	4,565,836	13.5
Adult beneficiaries	28,367,364	798,797	2.8	30,067,867	869,252	2.9
Retired workers	17,164,470	180,681	1.1	18,357,755	201,359	1.1
Disabled workers	2,670,208	196,097	7.3	2,879,774	218,620	7.6
Wives and husbands	3,370,059	13,121	.4	3,471,468	14,180	.4
Widows and widowers	4,453,680	79,884	1.8	4,658,303	86,944	1.9
Disabled widows and widowers	119,427	8,124	6.8	129,751	8,966	6.9
Parents	19,912	819	4.1	17,177	793	4.6
Special age-72 beneficiaries	188,045	26,347	14.0	133,743	19,441	14.5
Disabled children aged 18 and over	381,563	293,724	77.0	419,896	318,949	76.0
Children under age 18	3,818,607	3,808,929	99.7	3,700,984	3,696,584	99.9
In custody of parent payees	---	3,573,335	---	---	3,466,202	---
Not in custody of parent payees	---	235,594	---	---	230,382	---

[1] Excludes students aged 18-22

beneficiaries had a higher percentage (14.5 percent in 1978). This is largely due to their advanced age. The youngest are now in their 80's.

The only beneficiary group with a lower proportion of representative payees in 1978 than in 1976 was that of childhood disability beneficiaries. This continues a downward trend observed over the past few years, although the decline, from 77 percent in 1976 to 76 percent in 1978, was less than for prior comparable periods. The rather large percentage of childhood disability beneficiaries who had a representative payee compared with other disability groups, may for the most part be attributed to the large number of mentally retarded beneficiaries in this group. Most have been awarded benefits on the basis of a primary diagnosis of mental deficiency.

Adult beneficiaries

As of December 31, 1978, slightly more than 869,000 adult beneficiaries had a representative payee (table A).[3] This constitutes a rise of more than 70,000 (8.8 percent) between 1976 and 1978. The three largest groups, childhood disability, retired-worker, and disabled-worker beneficiaries each accounted for more than 20,000 of this increase. By year's end 1978, there were 319,000 childhood disability, 219,000 disabled-worker, and 201,000 retired-worker beneficiaries with payees. A rise of 7,000 in the number of widows and widowers was balanced by a nearly equal decline among special age-72 beneficiaries. Few new awards are being made annually to this latter benefit group, and with advancing age their numbers will grow smaller.

Although women outnumbered men by about 5.7 million among all Social Security beneficiaries, there were more incapable adult men (453,000) than women (417,000) (table 1). It follows that men are more likely than women (3.7 percent compared with 2.3 percent) to have a representative payee. Disability is certainly an important factor. Men qualify for a benefit based on a disability more frequently than women, and, as pointed out earlier, a higher proportion of disability beneficiaries have payees than do those whose benefit is based on other criteria.

Of those adult beneficiaries under age 65 in 1978 with representative payees, 65 percent were men. The reverse was true for incapable adults 65 and over, with women comprising 67 percent of the total (table 1). The reason for this becomes clear if one bears in mind that those under age 65 are primarily disabled-worker and childhood disability beneficiaries, the majority of whom are men. Those over 65, for the most part, are retired workers, wives, and widows, groups in which women predominate due, in no small measure, to their greater longevity.

[3] Adult beneficiaries comprise the following benefit groups: retired workers, disabled workers, spouses, widows and widowers, disabled widows and widowers, parents, special age-72 beneficiaries, and disabled children aged 18 and over.

READEX MICRO best copy available

This difference in the relative proportions of men and women also accounted for the fact that, among adult beneficiaries under age 65, a higher proportion of men than women had representative payees in 1978—11.1 percent compared with 4.6 percent. Among persons over age 65, when the benefit cannot be based on disability, the percentage for women was actually greater than that for men (1.6 percent compared with 1.2 percent).

About 76 percent of childhood disability beneficiaries had representative payees in 1978. The proportion was relatively high regardless of age, ranging from a low of 66 percent at age 75-84 to a high of 81 percent at age 35-44. At each age level, the proportion for men was quite similar to that for women.

Table 1 also shows that among all adult beneficiaries, exclusive of disabled children, the proportion with representative payees was highest at the lowest ages and decreased with advancing age. The rather high levels of representative payment in the lower age groups is the result of the large proportion of disability awards based on mental deficiency among those under 35, a proportion that also declines with age.[4]

Custody and Payee Status

Institutionalized beneficiaries. —Between 1970 and 1976, the number of institutionalized adult beneficiaries with representative payees changed very little. Thus, the 1976 figure was only 1,000 higher than the 353,000 recorded in the earlier year. By 1978, however, it had risen to 377,000, a 6.5-percent increase in that 2-year period (table B). Even so, the percentage of incapable adult beneficiaries who were institutionalized dropped from 44.3 percent in 1976 to 43.4 percent in 1978. This continues a downward trend which has existed for more than a decade. In 1966, 57.7 percent were institutionalized.

By the end of 1978, 57.2 percent of institutionalized adult beneficiaries with representative payees were in proprietary facilities (nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals, mental health facilities, etc.) (table C). Two years earlier, 54.4 percent of them were in such facilities. State and local government mental institutions accounted for 27.3 percent of institutionalized adults in 1978, a decline from the 31 percent in 1976. In recent years, there has been a very significant shift in the use of these respective facilities. In 1970, those in State and local mental institutions outnumbered those in proprietary facilities. Eight years later, there were more than 215,000 in proprietary facilities compared with only 103,000 in State and local government mental institutions.

[4] *Characteristics of Disabled Workers Allowed Benefits in 1976*, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, In process.

Region and State

In December 1978, the largest number of institutionalized adult beneficiaries with representative payees was in the North Central region (127,000). The South and the Northeast each had 95,000 such beneficiaries (table 2). There were 58,000 in the West, 58 percent of these in California. The States with the largest numbers of institutionalized beneficiaries were California with 33,000, New York with 32,000, Pennsylvania with 23,000, and Illinios with 21,000. Together these States accounted for 29 percent of the national total.

According to table 2, rates of institutionalization varied widely by region. About one out of three in the South was institutionalized in 1978. In comparison, the rate was one out of two in the other regions. This pattern apparently reflected the high proportion of minority beneficiaries in the South and the fact that they are much less likely to be institutionalized than are whites.

Within the regions, there was more variation among the rates for the individual States in the South and West than was the case for the North Central and Northeast regions. West Virginia, whose rate of institutionalization in 1978 was 23 percent, was the lowest in the South as well as in the country. Delaware, a small State more closely resembling the urban industrial States of the Northeast, was highest with 56 percent. In the West, New Mexico was lowest with 30 percent and Wyoming highest in the Nation with 63 percent. There was less variation in the Northeast, where Pennsylvania was low with 48 percent and Connecticut high with 60 percent, and in the North Central region, where the rate ranged from 45 percent in Ohio to 60 percent in Minnesota.

Relative payees. —In 1978, relatives were payees for nearly 94 percent of the 4.6 million Social Security beneficiaries, students excluded (table 3). Only 0.3 percent of children under age 18, who comprise the largest group (81 percent) of all beneficiaries with payees, had one to whom they were not related. Relatives were payees for 73 percent of adult beneficiaries, while for another 17 percent an institution was payee.

The proportion of institutionalized incapable adult beneficiaries for whom a relative was payee dropped from 50.8 percent in 1976 to 49.3 percent in 1978 (table D). At the same time, the percentage for whom an institution was payee increased from 37.7 to 38.9 percent. A social agency or public official was payee for a somewhat higher proportion of institutionalized beneficiaries (4.4 percent in 1978 compared with 3.8 percent in 1976). The gradual decline in the percentage of institutionalized incapable adult beneficiaries with relative payees, it was 52.4 percent in 1973, perhaps

TABLE B.—Number of beneficiaries with representative payees at end of year and percent institutionalized by kind of beneficiary, 1976 and 1978[1]

Kind of beneficiary	1976		1978	
	Number	Percent institutionalized	Number	Percent institutionalized
Total[2]	1,034,391	35.1	1,099,634	35.1
Incapable adult beneficiaries	798,797	44.3	869,252	43.4
Retired workers	180,681	66.9	201,359	65.7
Disabled workers	196,097	25.9	218,620	24.0
Wives and husbands	13,121	52.7	14,180	52.4
Widow and widowers	79,884	72.5	86,944	72.0
Disabled widows and widowers	8,124	40.1	8,966	36.8
Parents	819	61.4	793	60.5
Special age-72 beneficiaries	26,347	87.7	19,441	88.7
Disabled children aged 18 and over	293,724	30.9	318,949	31.7
Children under age 18	235,594	3.9	230,382	3.9

[1]Excludes students aged 18-22 and children in custody of parent payees.
[2]Data on beneficiaries for whom a finding of incapability is required.

TABLE C.—Number and percentage distribution of institutionalized incapable adult beneficiaries with representative payees by control of institution, 1976 and 1978[1]

Kind of control	1976		1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	354,000	100.0	376,900	100.0
Federal Government	14,600	4.1	13,600	3.6
State and local government (mental)	109,700	31.0	103,100	27.3
State and local government (nonmental)	25,700	7.3	30,800	8.2
Proprietary	192,700	54.4	215,500	57.2
Voluntary nonprofit	11,300	3.2	13,900	3.7

[1]Excludes students aged 18-22.

TABLE D.—Number and percentage distribution of institutionalized incapable adult beneficiaries with representative payees, by kind of institutional control and payee, 1978[1]

Kind of control	Number[2]	Percent distribution					
		Total	Relative	Institution	Social agency or public official	Bank	Other
Total	376,900	100.0	49.3	38.9	4.4	2.4	5.0
Federal Government	13,600	100.0	60.9	19.8	1.9	10.8	6.6
State and local government (mental)	103,100	100.0	37.1	56.7	3.5	.9	1.8
State and local government (nonmental)	30,800	100.0	34.1	56.4	4.7	1.1	3.7
Proprietary	215,500	100.0	57.3	28.1	5.1	2.8	6.7
Voluntary nonprofit	13,900	100.0	37.9	52.0	3.2	2.2	4.7

[1]Data on beneficiaries for whom a finding of incapability is required; excludes students aged 18-22.
[2]Partly estimated; in 1978, estimates were made for less than .3 percent of institutionalized incapable adult beneficiaries.

TABLE E.—Number and percentage distribution of children under age 18 with representative payees and not living with a parent, by place of residence and race, 1978

Place of residence	Total		White		Black and other	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	225,483	100.0	138,819	100.0	86,664	100.0
With stepparent	16,133	7.2	12,757	9.2	3,376	3.9
With grandparent	71,946	31.9	37,522	27.0	34,424	39.7
With other relative	89,717	39.8	53,051	38.2	36,666	42.3
In institution	9,014	4.0	7,072	5.1	1,942	2.2
With unrelated person (foster parent)	37,924	16.8	27,898	20.1	10,026	11.6
Alone, armed forces, or boarding school	749	.3	519	.4	230	.3

can be attributed to the unavailability of a suitable relative payee. In the representative payee selection process, a qualified relative would be given priority over other potential payees. If anything, in recent years, there has been increased emphasis on finding such a payee to act in the best interests of the beneficiary.

Children not living with their parents.— While most children under age 18 reside with at least one of their parents, a sizeable number do not. In 1978, 225,000 children under 18 years of age did not live with one or both of their parents (table E). Other relatives provided care for 79 percent of these children. Most of the remaining minor children lived in foster homes (17 percent) or were institutionalized (4 percent). Children of black and other minority races were much more likely than white children to be living with other relatives and much less likely to be in a foster home or an institution.

TABLE 1.—Number of adult beneficiaries[1] and number and percent with representative payees, by institutional status and beneficiary group, age, and sex, 1978

Age and sex	Total number	Beneficiaries with representative payees				
		Total number	Percent of total	Number		Percent institutionalized
				Institutionalized	Noninstitutionalized	
	Adult beneficiaries					
Total	30,067,867	869,252	2.9	376,939	492,313	43.4
Under 65	7,488,969	546,036	7.3	155,123	390,913	28.4
Under 35	611,225	182,968	29.9	43,345	139,623	23.7
35-44	730,204	118,056	16.2	32,301	85,755	27.4
45-54	1,215,976	120,057	9.9	36,562	83,495	30.5
55-64	4,931,564	124,955	2.5	42,915	82,040	34.3
65 and over	22,578,898	323,216	1.4	221,816	101,400	68.6
65-74	13,616,656	101,909	.7	54,775	47,134	53.7
75-84	7,034,120	114,974	1.6	83,265	31,709	72.4
85 and over	1,928,122	106,333	5.5	83,776	22,557	78.8
Men	12,204,571	452,728	3.7	162,037	290,691	35.8
Under 65	3,121,798	346,709	11.1	98,362	248,347	28.4
Under 35	283,498	120,430	42.5	29,492	90,938	24.5
35-44	268,889	75,119	27.9	21,211	53,908	28.2
45-54	516,575	75,783	14.7	23,063	52,720	30.4
55-64	2,052,836	75,377	3.7	24,596	50,781	32.6
65 and over	9,082,773	106,019	1.2	63,675	42,344	60.1
65-74	5,824,494	51,503	.9	24,900	26,603	48.3
75-84	2,649,488	33,290	1.3	22,784	10,506	68.4
85 and over	608,791	21,226	3.5	15,991	5,235	75.3
Women	17,863,296	416,524	2.3	214,902	201,622	51.6
Under 65	4,367,171	199,327	4.6	56,761	142,566	28.5
Under 35	327,727	62,538	19.1	13,853	48,685	22.2
35-44	461,315	42,937	9.3	11,090	31,847	25.8
45-54	699,401	44,274	6.3	13,499	30,775	30.5
55-64	2,878,728	49,578	1.7	18,319	31,259	36.9
65 and over	13,496,125	217,197	1.6	158,141	59,056	72.8
65-74	7,792,162	50,406	.6	29,875	20,531	59.3
75-84	4,384,632	81,684	1.9	60,481	21,203	74.0
85 and over	1,319,331	85,107	6.5	67,785	17,322	79.6

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Number of adult beneficiaries[1] and number and percent with representative payees, by institutional status and beneficiary group, age, and sex, 1978—Continued

Age and sex	Total number	Beneficiaries with representative payees				
		Total number	Percent of total	Number		Percent institutionalized
				Institutionalized	Noninstitutionalized	
	Adult beneficiaries except disabled children					
Total	29,647,971	550,303	1.9	275,891	274,412	50.1
Under 65	7,083,016	237,371	3.4	59,342	178,029	25.0
Under 35	425,413	51,537	12.1	8,979	42,558	17.4
35-44	630,601	37,832	6.0	8,142	29,690	21.5
45-54	1,140,003	58,272	5.1	14,561	43,711	25.0
55-64	4,886,999	89,730	1.8	27,660	62,070	30.8
65 and over	22,564,955	312,932	1.4	216,549	96,383	69.2
65-74	13,603,879	92,427	.7	49,956	42,471	54.0
75-84	7,032,987	114,195	1.6	82,827	31,368	72.5
85 and over	1,928,089	106,310	5.5	83,766	22,544	78.8
Men	11,966,083	271,707	2.3	102,147	169,560	37.6
Under 65	2,889,175	170,285	5.9	41,022	129,263	24.1
Under 35	169,301	39,612	23.4	7,190	32,422	18.2
35-44	211,365	29,200	13.8	6,415	22,785	22.0
45-54	476,903	43,294	9.1	10,739	32,555	24.8
55-64	2,031,606	58,179	2.9	16,678	41,501	28.7
65 and over	9,076,908	101,422	1.1	61,125	40,297	60.3
65-74	5,819,012	47,190	.8	22,520	24,670	47.7
75-84	2,649,113	33,011	1.2	22,617	10,394	68.5
85 and over	608,783	21,221	3.5	15,988	5,233	75.3
Women	17,681,888	278,596	1.6	173,744	104,852	62.4
Under 65	4,193,841	67,086	1.6	18,320	48,766	27.3
Under 35	256,112	11,925	4.7	1,789	10,136	15.0
35-44	419,236	8,632	2.1	1,727	6,905	20.0
45-54	663,100	14,978	2.3	3,822	11.156	25.5
55-64	2,855,393	31,551	1.1	10,982	20,569	34.8
65 and over	13,488,047	211,510	1.6	155,424	56,086	73.5
65-74	7,784,867	45,237	.6	27,436	17,801	60.6
75-84	4,383,874	81,184	1.9	60,210	20,974	74.2
85 and over	1,319,306	85,089	6.4	67,778	17,311	79.7

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Number of adult beneficiaries[1] and number and percent with representative payees, by institutional status and beneficiary group, age, and sex, 1978—*Continued*

Age and sex	Total number	Beneficiaries with representative payees				
		Total number	Percent of total	Number		Percent institutionalized
				Institutionalized	Noninstitutionalized	
	Childhood disability beneficiaries					
Total	419,896	318,949	76.0	101,048	217,901	31.7
Under 65	405,953	308,665	76.0	95,781	212,884	31.0
Under 35	185,812	131,431	70.7	34,366	97,065	26.1
35-44	99,603	80,224	80.5	24,159	56,065	30.1
45-54	75,973	61,785	81.3	22,001	39,784	35.6
55-64	44,565	35,225	79.0	15,255	19,970	43.3
65 and over	13,943	10,284	73.8	5,267	5,017	51.2
65-74	12,777	9,482	74.2	4,819	4,663	50.8
75-84	1,133	779	68.8	438	341	56.2
85 and over	33	23	69.7	10	13	43.5
Men	238,488	181,021	75.9	59,890	121,131	33.1
Under 65	232,623	176,424	75.8	57,340	119,084	32.5
Under 35	114,197	80,818	70.8	22,302	58,516	27.6
35-44	57,524	45,919	79.8	14,796	31,123	32.2
45-54	39,672	32,489	81.9	12,324	20,165	37.9
55-64	21,230	17,198	81.0	7,918	9,280	46.0
65 and over	5,865	4,597	78.4	2,550	2,047	55.5
65-74	5,482	4,313	78.7	2,380	1,933	55.2
75-84	375	279	74.4	167	112	59.9
85 and over	8	5	62.5	3	2	60.0
Women	181,408	137,928	76.0	41,158	96,770	29.8
Under 65	173,330	132,241	76.3	38,441	93,800	29.1
Under 35	71,615	50,613	70.7	12,064	38,549	23.8
35-44	42,079	34,305	81.5	9,363	24,942	27.3
45-54	36,301	29,296	80.7	9,677	19,619	33.0
55-64	23,335	18,027	77.3	7,337	10,690	40.7
65 and over	8,078	5,687	70.4	2,717	2,970	47.8
65-74	7,295	5,169	70.9	2,439	2,730	47.2
75-84	758	500	66.0	271	229	54.2
85 and over	25	18	72.0	7	11	38.9

[1] Beneficiaries for whom a finding of incapability is required; excludes students aged 18-22.

TABLE 2.—Number of incapable adult beneficiaries with representative payees, by geographic region, State, and institutional status, 1978[1]

Region and State	Number			Percent institutionalized
	Total	Institutionalized	Not institutionalized	
Total	869,252	376,939	492,313	43.4
Northeast	183,256	94,886	88,370	51.8
Connecticut	13,738	8,309	5,429	60.5
Maine	4,950	2,409	2,541	48.7
Massachusetts	21,767	11,817	9,950	54.3
New Hampshire	3,417	2,044	1,373	59.8
New Jersey	24,771	12,319	12,452	49.7
New York	62,222	32,426	29,796	52.1
Pennsylvania	46,453	22,508	23,945	48.5
Rhode Island	3,741	1,881	1,860	50.3
Vermont	2,197	1,173	1,024	53.4
North Central	245,238	126,759	118,479	51.7
Illinois	39,421	20,859	18,562	52.9
Indiana	24,681	12,254	12,427	49.6
Iowa	15,147	8,682	6,465	57.3
Kansas	9,851	5,412	4,439	54.9
Michigan	35,511	17,277	18,234	48.7
Minnesota	17,566	10,620	6,946	60.5
Missouri	22,698	11,285	11,413	49.7
Nebraska	7,370	4,090	3,280	55.5
North Dakota	3,055	1,726	1,316	56.9
Ohio	44,129	19,726	24,403	44.7
South Dakota	3,389	1,882	1,507	55.5
Wisconsin	22,420	12,933	9,487	57.7
South	284,573	95,373	189,200	33.5
Alabama	18,804	5,223	13,581	27.8
Arkansas	11,018	4,100	6,918	37.2
Delaware	2,359	1,319	1,040	55.9
District of Columbia	2,162	1,009	1,153	46.7

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Number of incapable adult beneficiaries with representative payees, by geographic region, State, and institutional status, 1978[1]— *Continued*

Region and State	Number			Percent institutionalized
	Total	Institutionalized	Not institutionalized	
Florida	28,381	9,169	19,212	32.3
Georgia	23,008	6,807	16,201	29.6
Kentucky	16,667	4,351	12,316	26.1
Louisiana	14,876	4,707	10,169	31.6
Maryland	12,256	5,069	7,187	41.4
Mississippi	11,165	2,835	8,330	25.4
North Carolina	25,966	8,141	17,825	31.4
Oklahoma	11,568	5,083	6,485	43.9
South Carolina	14,306	4,555	9,751	31.8
Tennessee	21,397	6,347	15,050	29.7
Texas	41,091	16,731	24,360	40.7
Virginia	19,983	7,780	12,203	38.9
West Virginia	9,566	2,147	7,419	22.4
West	118,635	58,006	60,629	48.9
Alaska	319	185	134	58.0
Arizona	6,191	2,424	3,767	39.2
California	68,441	32,841	35,600	48.0
Colorado	6,540	3,431	3,109	52.5
Hawaii	2,607	1,154	1,453	44.3
Idaho	2,369	1,178	1,191	49.7
Montana	2,827	1,510	1,317	53.4
Nevada	1,255	558	697	44.5
New Mexico	2,901	881	2,020	30.4
Oregon	8,996	4,679	4,317	52.0
Utah	2,657	1,201	1,456	45.2
Washington	12,441	7,272	5,169	58.5
Wyoming	1,091	692	399	63.4
Puerto Rico	32,908	850	32,058	2.6
Virgin Islands	113	15	98	13.3
U.S. possessions	82	2	80	2.4
Abroad	4,293	985	3,308	22.9
Unknown	154	63	91	40.9

[1] Data on beneficiaries for whom a finding of incapability is required; excludes students aged 18-22.

TABLE 3.—Number and percentage distribution of beneficiaries with representative payees, by kind of payee, institutional status, and custody of beneficiary, 1978

Kind of payee	Total	Institutionalized	Not institutionalized		
			Total	Payee has custody	Payee does not have custody
	Incapable adult beneficiaries[1]				
Number	869,252	376,939	492,313	414,308	78,005
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	11.9	4.8	17.3	20.3	1.5
Parent (natural or adoptive)	27.9	7.5	43.6	50.1	8.5
Stepparent	.3	.1	.5	.5	.2
Grandparent	.3	.1	.4	.5	.2
Other relative	32.6	36.8	29.3	24.0	57.8
Institution	17.1	38.9	.4	---	2.4
Social agency or public official	3.1	4.4	2.1	1.0	8.1
Bank	1.9	2.4	1.5	---	9.7
Other	4.9	5.0	4.9	3.6	11.6
	Children under age 18[2]				
Number	230,382	9,014	221,368	195,713	25,655
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parent (natural or adoptive)	2.1	10.9	1.8	---	15.2
Stepparent	7.1	.2	7.3	8.2	.7
Grandparent	31.4	1.3	32.6	36.0	7.0
Other relative	39.3	3.0	40.8	44.4	12.9
Institution	2.8	62.5	.3	---	3.0
Social agency or public official	12.0	20.9	11.7	6.1	54.1
Bank	.3	.3	.3	---	2.9
Other	5.0	.9	5.2	5.3	4.2

[1] Data on beneficiaries for whom a finding of incapability is required; excludes students aged 18-22

[2] Excludes 3.5 million children in the custody of parent payees.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1982 O-361-771/208

U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Social Security Administration
Office of Policy
Office of Research and Statistics
1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Official Business
Penalty for private use, $300

Return this sheet to above address if you do not want to receive this material ☐ or if change of address is needed ☐ (indicating change, including ZIP code)

SSA Publication No. 13-11701

Postage and fees paid
U.S. Department of H.H.S.
HHS 397

THIRD CLASS

To: Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Enclosed find $____ (check or money order). Please enter my subscription to the **Research and Statistics Notes.** Subscription price – $13 a year domestic, $16.25 foreign. Single copies $1.75 domestic, $2.20 foreign, or charge to my Superintendent of Documents Deposit Account Number shown below.

Note: Prices are subject to change without notice from the Superintendent of Documents.

Credit Card Orders Only
Total charges $ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Fill in the boxes below.
Credit Card No.
Expiration Date Month/Year
Master Charge Interbank No.

Deposit Account Number

5 NAME-FIRST, LAST 28

29 COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE 54 80 2

29 STREET ADDRESS 54

55 CITY 68 STATE 71 ZIP CODE 75

(or) COUNTRY

PLEASE PRINT